

deep purple color of the cyathia and upper leaves, and by the swollen perennial rootstock. It has been found only in the pinelands of the oölitic limestone of Dade and Monroe counties, and forms part of the rich flora of this habitat threatened by man's activity in farming, building houses and preventing fires.

Poinsettia heterophylla (L.) Kl. & Gke.

Dressler points out that most workers have made no distinction between two easily separable species of American plants when using the name *Euphorbia heterophylla* L. An examination of a wide range of herbarium material confirms that the name has been applied both to the annual poinsettia with red and green floral leaves and a bilabiate cyathial gland, and to a coarser species with all leaves green (or at most purple splashed) and a circular mouth to the gland. He suggests that the name should be used for this second species, and that the more familiar plant with red coloration in its leaves should be called *E. cyathophora* Murr. [= *Poinsettia cyathophora* (Murr.) Kl. & Gke.]. His justification of this is a little terse, but the conclusion appears to be sound and will be followed here.

This plant of disturbed areas is common through the West Indies, Central and tropical South America. It appears to be quite widespread in peninsular Florida, but has probably been overlooked by most collectors in favor of the showier red-leaved species.

Poinsettia cyathophora (Murr.) Kl. & Gke.

Both this and the preceding species show a great deal of plasticity in their leaf shape, and the extremes of broad and linear leaves, which have been considered to belong to distinct taxa by some authors, often occur in the same population or even on different parts of the plant.

This species is found throughout Florida and in much of the eastern, southern and southwestern United States. Its range matches that of *P. heterophylla* in Central America and the West Indies, but it is of much less common occurrence in South America.

Poinsettia dentata (Michx.) Kl. & Gke.

No collection of this northern weed is known from the State, but it is included here since it seems possible that the southern limit of its range might include northern Florida as reported by Small in his *Manual of the Southeastern Flora*.—Derek Burch, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis.

ILEX DISCOLOR VAR. LAMPROPHYLLA (STANDL.) EDWIN, STAT. NOV. (AQUIFOLIACEAE)

Ilex discolor Hemsl. var. **lamprophylla** (Standl.) Edwin, stat. nov., based on *I. lamprophylla* Standl., Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. **15**: 476, 1925; *I. carpenterae* Standl., loc. cit. 477; *I. davidsoniae* Standl., Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser., **22**: 88, 1940—Gabriel Edwin, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois.